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JUNE MEETING, 1906.

THE stated meeting was held on Thursday, the 14th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the President in the chair. The record of the last previous meeting was read and approved; and the Librarian, the Corresponding Secretary, and the Cabinet-Keeper submitted their customary reports. Among the gifts were an impression in bronze of a medal ordered by Congress to be engraved to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, received from the American Philosophical Society, and a fine mezzotint portrait of David Steuart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan, the friend of Washington, and a Corresponding Member of the Society. This engraving, which was given by Mrs. William B. Rogers, is from a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, published in 1765, and sent to James Otis, with an autograph inscription "as a mark of my attachment to the cause of Liberty and its friends."

Hon. George Sheldon, of Deerfield, was elected a Resident Member; and Hon. Beekman Winthrop, Governor of Porto Rico, was elected a Corresponding Member.

Voted, That the stated meetings for July, August, and September be omitted, the President and Recording Secretary to have authority to call a special meeting if necessary.

Mr. NATHANIEL PAINE communicated the memoir of the Hon. Stephen Salisbury which he had been appointed to prepare for publication in the Proceedings.

A new serial, comprising the record of the March and April meetings, was ready for delivery at this meeting.

The PRESIDENT in announcing the death of Hon. Carl Schurz spoke as follows: —

Since the last meeting of the Society a vacancy has occurred in our roll of Honorary Members. Hon. Carl Schurz, whose name stood second on the list, died at his residence in New

York on the morning of Monday, May 14, in his seventy-eighth year.

Mr. Schurz was elected at the December meeting of 1887. Under the system then in use the honorary roll numbered eighteen names and the corresponding sixty-two, or, in all, twenty more names than is permissible under the rule in force since 1895. George Bancroft was the senior honorary member, and of the eighteen then composing the full list only David Masson, chosen in 1871, now survives. Although Mr. Schurz was prominent in political life, a member of the United States Senate from 1869 to 1875, and of the Cabinet of President Hayes from 1877 to 1881, his Life of Henry Clay, in the American Statesmen series, published in 1887, constitutes his only considerable contribution to historical literature. In recognition of it, he was made an Honorary Member of our Society. Later, in 1892, he wrote a brief and popular, but very admirable appreciation of President Lincoln, which, first appearing in the Atlantic Monthly for June, 1891, has since, as an independent monograph, passed through no less than twenty-eight editions. It is, however, suggestive of the radical change in the composition of our honorary roll introduced in 1901[1] that Mr. Schurz, not specially identified with historical work, was chosen in succession to the Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois,[2] then recently dead, whose name is in no way whatever associated with either historical work or literature. Mr. Washburne was elected in 1882, on general considerations only; Mr. Schurz in 1887, in recognition of his eminence both political and literary and because of his recently published Life of Clay. But Mr. Schurz belonged more nearly in the class of William M. Evarts, whose name preceded his on our roll until the death of Mr. Evarts in 1901, than in the class of Mr. Washburne. Under the regulations in use since 1901 the name of no one of the three, however eminent and otherwise representative, would have been found in a roll now, and with fitness, composed exclusively of those representing "supreme accomplishment in the historical field."[3]

I have known Mr. Schurz well for over thirty years; and, sympathizing warmly with his political views and attitude, I

[1] 2 Proceedings, vol. xv. pp. 51–54.

[2] *Ibid.*, vol. iv. p. 37.

[3] *Ibid.*, vol. xv. p. 54.

have had exceptional opportunity to judge of him, his ideals and his accomplishment. He was essentially a man of refinement, — a gentleman. He had a natural aptitude for what was best and most elevating, — art, music, literature. A linguist and a scholar, in society he bore himself easily as one to the manner born; his private and domestic life was irreproachable. High-toned, he was manly, courageous, cheerful. Defeat and disaster did not embitter him; and, during one period, he rose superior when financial pressure, physical injury, political ostracism and domestic bereavement all seemed to combine to rain affliction on him. Under such conditions with the average man the baser and human elements reveal themselves; he is apt to become morose, harsh in his judgments, seclusive. It was not so with Mr. Schurz. By nature resilient, he bore straight on, awaiting the better time. Thus, altogether, it has been my fortune to know few men more admirable, very few whose society was so elevating. To associate with him on terms of equality was distinctly educational.

In the course of a long life of exceptional variety he played many parts. In his youth, a student, a patriot, a revolutionist and an exile, he later became a reformer in a strange land, a journalist, speaker and publicist. Then a diplomat; he next appeared in the army, a general in high and active command. Afterwards he shone in politics as a parliamentarian and an administrator. In every field he entered he acquitted himself with more than credit; in some, supremely well. A writer of singular force, as a public man he was actuated by the loftiest standards both moral and philosophical. A general, he did his duty well and bravely; as an administrator, he lacked only time in which to enable him to leave a deep mark upon our governmental methods. But, a publicist and a parliamentarian, he was a politician with statesmanlike instincts.

Referring first and briefly to his historical work, his Life of Henry Clay, necessarily popular in form and treatment, is, from the literary point of view, one of the best works of its kind ever produced in America. Having a sympathetic affinity with Mr. Clay, Mr. Schurz's single term in the Senate gave him an insight into the conditions under which Clay worked and accomplished his results, thus affording his biographer a true insight into his subject. He wrote not from

the outside, but from the inside. While the book cannot be classed among the great biographies in the language, it is none the less singularly illuminating; and, so far as I am advised, by far the best, as most artistic, portrait in existence of one of the most distinctively American of all our large public characters. Mr. Schurz's Autobiography, prepared during the closing years of his life, is now passing through the press. It has, however, thus far appeared only in a popular magazine and in mangled form, and it will be necessary to wait until it is published as a book before passing judgment upon it. There can however be little doubt that it will prove a picturesque and valuable contribution of original matter pertaining to one of the most interesting of our American historical periods.

Of Mr. Schurz's connection with this Society there is little to say. An Honorary Member for over eighteen years, he has been present, so far as I am aware, once only. While a guest at my house, he attended the meeting of November, 1903, and contributed a hastily prepared characterization of the historian Mommsen.

But it is as a politician, a publicist and a parliamentarian that I wish to offer my impressions and estimate of Mr. Schurz. In those capacities I place him high; in fact, speaking in measured terms, I do not know of any American I should place above him. His career in the Senate was limited to one term, six years only. With that single exception he never, so far as I am advised, belonged to any legislative body. Yet in the Senate he almost at once took foremost rank; and I question if any man who ever sat in that body, in the course of one single term not ushered in by distinguished service in the lower House of Congress, gained a greater reputation, or secured a firmer hold on what must be described as the ear of the country. Mr. Schurz's term chanced, it will be remembered, during a very trying period, — it included the entire first administration of President Grant and one congressional term of his second administration. Entering the Senate as a Republican from the half confederate State of Missouri, Mr. Schurz soon found himself forced into an independent attitude. As a Senator he was laborious, conscientious, high-toned and faithful to his ideals; foremost in debate, he consistently voiced during a trying period a statesmanlike policy.

I find a curious bit of contemporaneous evidence of this, my own high estimate, in the diary of my father under date of January 12, 1875. Those closing years of Mr. Adams's active life were in no way cheerful; acutely sensible of his own declining powers, he was despondent as to the future, while, as is apt to be the case with men so circumstanced, his estimate of those then prominent in public life was low. Saddened himself, he, as a rule, saw little to admire. That day, however, he wrote the following brief record in his diary: — "Went to the office after reading a report of the speech of Mr. Schurz in the Senate on the Sheridan outrage. It is very seldom I am envious of anybody, but I should like to have something on the record which must stand permanent like that. I could not help sitting down, and writing a note signifying my opinion. I could not have expressed my own convictions more fully, not to speak of the style, which is the more remarkable that he is a German." It was a case of approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley. Mr. Schurz, I know, so regarded it; for, more than twenty years afterwards, I one day mentioned to him having come across this diary entry, and he at once recalled the language of the note referred to. But I find no copy of it in my father's letter-book. Perhaps it may find a place in Mr. Schurz's forthcoming volumes.

To my mind, it is a defect, and a very lamentable defect, in our American political machinery that a man of Mr. Schurz's purity, independence and intellectual equipment cannot be kept in public life unless, subservient to party, he also acts in harmony with the majority in the particular State or district in which he may reside. In Great Britain, for instance, the House of Lords affords a convenient retiring-place for eminent Englishmen when weary of the struggle of the Commons or when thrown out of official position. In the House of Commons a prominent member may find a constituency, or have one found for him, anywhere. Indeed, from Burke to Gladstone and Balfour the names of eminent Englishmen at once suggest themselves, — great parliamentary characters, who have, at one time or another in the course of their careers, been thrown out by constituencies with which they had identified themselves, and forced to find seats elsewhere. How Mr. Burke was defeated at the polls in Bristol, and how Mr. Gladstone was forced to find some constituency of a

different character from that of Oxford, is ancient history. But Lord Palmerston perhaps affords the most striking illustration and contrast. Lord Palmerston was in Parliament over half a century. Representing four constituencies, he sat for Cambridge University from 1811 to 1830, when he lost his seat because of his advocacy of parliamentary reform. Finding immediately another seat, he lost it under the Reform Act. Returned next for South Hampshire, two years later the South Hampshire electors rejected him. A year without a seat, he then (1835) settled down on Tiverton, a safe little borough from which he could securely count on getting himself returned; and from it he was returned to the day of his death. Thus in 1834 Palmerston was thrown out of parliamentary life as was Schurz in 1875: but Palmerston found a seat a year later, and in due time became twice prime minister; the retirement of Schurz was final. For him the avenue to the Senate chamber was closed. Could it have been otherwise, — could it have been with Mr. Schurz as it was with Palmerston, — it may sound, I am aware, like an exaggeration, but I do not hesitate to say that, judging by what he accomplished in his single senatorial term, he would have left behind him a reputation second to almost no English-speaking parliamentarian. With qualifications of the highest order he had a natural aptitude for parliamentary work, as well as love for it. He was at home in debate, — in his element. As a parliamentarian of the first class, he was vastly superior to either Calhoun or Clay; for there were veins of philosophy, humor and imagination running through his utterances conspicuously absent from the speeches of either of the two last named. It cannot, of course, be claimed for Carl Schurz that he had the richness of imagery or the exuberant splendor of diction which characterized Edmund Burke; for in those respects Burke, like Shakespeare, is a class by himself. Nevertheless, while Mr. Schurz's language and illustration were more restrained than those of Burke, they were nearly perfect. Though he did not have the great Irishman's faculty of coining philosophical phrases, I fail to recall any one in my time through whose parliamentary utterances there ran such a vein of sound thought, and of presentation at once scholarlike and taking. His rhetoric, for instance, unlike that of Mr. Sumner, was

never open to the charge of being turgid; and though his ideals were different, they were not less high and far more human.

Reflecting on such a possibility lost, it is sad, as well as provoking, to think of the waste of ability and statesmanlike thought incident to the practical working of our American political organization. As I have said, to hold his place in the councils of the nation, not only must a public man to-day be in close accord with a political party, and what is known as its "machine," but that political party must, moreover, not only be in a majority, but remain in the majority, in the particular district or State in which the individual resides. Thrown out of public position, he ceases to be a political factor. He may, it is true, like Mr. Schurz, — and Mr. Schurz is a shining example, — still hold the ear of the country, and from time to time in his political canvasses deliver before large audiences speeches which affect results. Nevertheless, his position and influence are manifestly less than those of a member of Parliament, or a public man holding a seat in the Senate of the United States. He is, so to speak, a political outcast. He can affect public opinion; but, except in a remote and inconsiderable degree, he cannot influence governmental or parliamentary action. Mr. Schurz left office on the 5th of March, 1881, twenty-five years before his death. His whole official life was concentrated in a short ten years, six in the Senate and four in the Cabinet; yet there never was a day, during the whole twenty-five years following the termination of his official life, and up to his death, when there was not in the United States a large constituency which would have gladly combined to place him and keep him in Congress as its representative, provided our political machinery had made it possible so to do. But his constituency, though large and devoted, was necessarily scattered. There is no life chamber in our system, and the State and district lines make concentration impossible.

That any remedy for this defect in our political machinery can ever be found and brought into play is most improbable. Nevertheless, Mr. Schurz affords a striking object lesson of a political need. Our present system tends very directly to partisanship and the commonplace through the exclusion from public life of men of strong individuality and independent

character; and this exclusion must continue and increase just so long as the constituencies are localized, and made to depend on geographical limits instead of community of opinion.

Mr. CHARLES E. NORTON, having been called on, spoke extemporaneously, in part as follows: —

Mr. President, — My acquaintance with Mr. Schurz was of long standing, was cordial and friendly, but it was never intimate. Twenty-four years ago he came to Cambridge to deliver the Phi Beta Keppa oration, and staying with me then for two or three days, I had the opportunity of learning how delightful he was in social relations, how wide was the range of his intellectual interests, how varied his culture and his gifts. I had had some slight acquaintance with him for many years previously, but it was now that I came to know him in such wise as to gain the measure of his large nature.

His career touches the imagination. That a man born and bred in the Old World, with inheritances, associations, and circumstances essentially different from those prevailing here, should, after reaching manhood, come to America and so completely understand and sympathize with the new conditions, should make himself so perfectly one of her own children that if we were to choose among our contemporary fellow-citizens the half dozen who best represented the ideal American he would incontestably be one of them, is a fact without parallel in the records of that immigration of eminent men who have contributed so greatly in various directions to the service of our country. Mr. Gallatin is the only other instance that I now recall of a man of foreign birth coming in early manhood to take up his home with us, reaching high political distinction, and rendering great political service to the land. But even his service is not comparable to that which during the fifty years of his American citizenship Mr. Schurz rendered to the land of his adoption.

His clear, receptive, and well-trained intelligence was united with entire moral integrity, and this union formed the basis of the character which was conspicuous alike in his speech and in his act. He had what is so often lacking in our public men, — genuine moral independence. His intellectual honesty would not permit him to hesitate in acting upon the conclusions to which his convictions of right and wrong might lead

him. This moral courage, in which he never failed, is the true test of manhood, and the prerequisite of the highest usefulness in public life.

In the Phi Beta Kappa oration to which I have referred, he spoke of "an honorable character, well built up by honest conduct and patriotic service." The words applied fitly to himself. The address was mainly a plain and direct discussion of the relations of education to a democratic community. There was no attempt in it at oratorical display, but it was a serious appeal to thoughtful men, dealing mainly with familiar ideas, but presenting them with new force and illustration. The most original part of the address was toward its close, where he said, "The tone, the habits, the tastes, the pleasures, and in a large measure the morals, of society depend upon its culture." "I use the word 'culture,'" he added, "as signifying not merely the training of the mental faculties by which useful knowledge is acquired, but also the knowledge, appreciation, and enjoyment of the beautiful in nature, literature, and art, and of the noble, elevated, and refined in sentiment and in feeling." This culture Mr. Schurz possessed in large measure, and, in combination with his simplicity, his cordiality, his frank and open bearing, and the sweetness of his whole nature, it gave to intercourse with him an uncommon charm.

I leave to others to speak of his public career. It is to the high-minded, interesting man in private life that I would bear testimony. His is a great figure now, and it will lose nothing of its greatness as the years go on.

Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY read the following tribute: —

Mr. President and Gentlemen, — After the just and discriminating words to which we have listened I may well hesitate to address you, but I cannot remain absolutely silent when the opportunity is given to speak of Carl Schurz; for of all the men that I have known there is not one whom I have admired and respected more entirely, nor one to whom I have turned more constantly for guidance and inspiration.

It is nearly forty years since as a young man I first met Mr. Schurz, who was then just entering the Senate, but my real acquaintance with him began some ten or twelve years later when the Civil Service Reform League was organized. From

that time until his death, at the meetings of that association and its committees, in the campaign of 1884 and the national campaigns which followed it, in connection with the independent movements that have been initiated during the last twenty years, and finally in the opposition to Philippine conquest and the policies which are known as imperial, I was in frequent touch with him. I met him in his home and he was my guest, and through this intercourse I learned to know him, to confide in him, to lean on him, I may almost say, to love him.

In him were combined rare qualities of head and heart, and he lacked no attribute of real greatness. His native intellectual power was remarkable, and it was developed and strengthened by thorough education and by very varied experience of life. His judgment was calm and singularly sane. No man of his time thought more clearly on political questions or grasped with more unerring accuracy the vital points of a discussion. He was a great orator, but his strength lay in his power of statement, his faculty of apt illustration, in his transparent sincerity rather than in rhetorical ornament. There are passages in his speeches which have great beauty, like that in his eulogy of Charles Sumner which presents Sumner's argument against placing the names of battles fought in our Civil War upon the flags of our regiments, but no man within my experience could equal him in marshalling his facts and driving his conclusion home by lucid and convincing argument. He was a master of language, and his great resources were always at command, for he was as quick-witted as he was clear-headed. Very few have combined such readiness in debate with such power of sustained speech. Whether we consider his prepared addresses, or his contributions to the running discussions of the Senate, Mr. Schurz must rank among the ablest debaters and the most persuasive orators that this country has known.

There was one quality of his speech which should not be overlooked. He addressed always the conscience and the intelligence of his hearers; he spoke to the best that was in them. He never descended to clap-trap or fustian, nor invoked a motive that was base or sordid. His appeal was to principle, not to prejudice or partisanship. To quote his own words, he believed that "a large majority of the American people throughout honestly and earnestly mean to do right; and also

that, the wildest temporary excitements notwithstanding, they work as earnestly to satisfy themselves as to what is right, and therefore welcome serious arguments and appeals to the highest order of motives."

In this faith he spoke, and as Lincoln stands above and apart from Douglas to one who reads the famous joint debate between them, so Schurz stands above the men whom he encountered in discussion, whether on the platform or in the Senate.

But more important than powerful intellect or eloquent tongue was the high character, the lofty moral purpose which governed his life. His was the "moral supremacy" which, in the words of Lowell, "is the only supremacy which leaves monuments and not ruins behind it." His creed was expressed by himself in words which I like to quote:

"Ideals are like stars. You will not succeed in touching them with your hands. But, like the sea-faring man in the deserts of water, you choose them as your guides, and following them you reach your destiny."

To this belief Mr. Schurz was ever loyal. His allegiance was to the truth everywhere and always. Those who maintained the right were his friends, those who opposed it were his adversaries. To him party was an organization of citizens united to secure definite political objects, not an army enlisted to win and retain power. He thought it useful while it remained true to its purpose, a delusion and a snare when it was perverted to personal uses or bad ends. He refused to approve the delusive motto "Our country right or wrong" unless it was interpreted to mean "when it is right to be kept right and when it is wrong to be set right," and was therefore little likely against his country to follow his party right or wrong.

Nor did he ever stoop to the doctrine that one must support an evil policy or a bad man at his party's bidding in order to retain position and influence in its councils. He would not stultify himself by advocating wrong, whether proposed by his political associates or their opponents. Thus he criticised Mr. Lincoln, whom he heartily respected, during the Civil War, and did not hesitate to antagonize General Grant at the height of his power and to tell the truth about his acts, however unpalatable. He left the Republican party to oppose Grant's reelection. He returned to resist within that party the forces

which rallied behind Mr. Blaine. He supported Mr. Hayes as its candidate, and in his cabinet did much to make his administration successful, but when Mr. Blaine was nominated he led most brilliantly the campaign for Mr. Cleveland. The same purpose animated him in each case. He opposed Blaine for the same reasons which led him to oppose Grant. His convictions never changed, and he followed them, not any group of politicians.

Born when the tide of freedom was rising all over the world, he adopted the ideals of the American Revolution and the faith of Lincoln in his early youth. In the cause of liberty he ventured his life and accepted exile from his native land. He believed in the right of men to govern themselves, he agreed with the prime minister of England that "good government cannot take the place of self-government," and to the faith of his youth he was true to the end. As he espoused the cause of the slave when he first became an American, so in his age he strove for the rights of the Filipinos, true in each case to the fundamental principles of American liberty. Detraction and abuse were showered upon him by those whom his attitude offended, but every party was glad to welcome his powerful aid. His course drove him from public employment, for which he was so peculiarly fitted; but even when he might have received high office from Mr. Cleveland, he urged his associate "Mugwumps" not to accept preferment, lest the purity of their motives in resisting Mr. Blaine might be questioned and their just influence for good be thereby weakened. Both riches and high office were within his easy reach, but neither tempted him to forsake the path of public duty.

As I look back upon his career, it is the absolutely consistent course of a high-hearted man, devoted to his country and always forgetful of himself, who during more than half a century was true to his ideals and gave his great powers to advance the truth, untempted by hope of preferment and undaunted by fear of obloquy or loss.

His nature was singularly simple, serene, frank, and affectionate. He was free even "from the last infirmity of noble minds." He claimed nothing for himself, nor was he jealous of others, but rejoiced in their success. Like Sumner, he had as white a soul as is given to man. In his company one felt that he was breathing a pure air. While literature, music, and

every subject with which a cultivated man is naturally concerned found a place in his thoughts and his talk about them was always delightful, the things which interested him most were the grave affairs of government, and in discussing them he lifted the conversation to a plane where personal bitterness and sordid considerations found no place. He dealt with policies, — with ideas rather than with persons, and while he saw the evildoer clearly and was ready to resist him, his judgment was not clouded by personal bitterness. He hated the wrong and not the man.

In peace and in war he served his country well, and when we remember all that he did in the contest against slavery with voice, pen, and sword,— in shaping the policy of reconstruction and preserving the results of the Civil War, in the efforts to root out corruption wherever it showed its head, in the struggle for civil service reform and for honest money, — when in a word we remember that he was faithful to every good cause from youth to age and then look in vain for any alloy of sordid aim or selfish thought, we need not fear that any praise of ours will do him more than justice. He was a Bayard of true Democracy, a knight without fear and without reproach. True-hearted, brave, pure, unselfish, and ever faithful to his high aims, we have known no nobler man than Carl Schurz.

Mr. Bliss Perry said: —

Mr. Schurz had many qualities which endeared him to his friends and compelled the respect even of his opponents. He had one gift which impressed everybody, namely, his mastery of our mother tongue, and of this gift I wish to say a word.

Possessed of a naturally keen and strong intelligence, it is evident from his Autobiography that he began very early to cultivate his powers of expression. His German schoolmaster, Bone, trained him to observe and to describe natural objects with the utmost precision, and he ascribed to this training much of his skill in writing German. He mastered Latin, Greek, and to a certain extent Italian, in school. His rapid progress in French during his sojourn in Paris as a journalist, he attributed to his constant practice in composing, under the eye of his teacher, themes upon political and social subjects in which he was intensely interested and which called forth all the powers of his mind. When he reached America, he

subjected himself to the same rigorous discipline in writing English, and in the course of a few months he felt that he had acquired "a sense of the logic and also of the music of the language." The rapidity of his progress was extraordinary. When he landed in Edinburgh on a November Sunday in 1851, he knew but two words of English, "sherry" and "beefsteak." His vocabulary was promptly enriched by another, "oxtail soup." Upon this narrow but substantial foundation he built his treasure-house of English speech. In less than seven years after that Edinburgh Sunday he had taken the stump for Lincoln in the Illinois senatorial campaign of 1858. He rose swiftly to the first rank of political debaters, and as an orator, journalist, and writer of biography, he held his own with the best men of his time. A few other men of European birth and training may have shown equal facility in writing correct English. Francis Lieber was, I suppose, one of them; and Louis Kossuth, who learned his English in prison from a Shakespeare and a Johnson's Dictionary, commanded the emotional resources of our language to a miraculous degree. But it may be doubted if even Kossuth could have held his own with Carl Schurz in a running debate upon the floor of the Senate. Mr. Schurz spoke with a slight accent that seemed to add crispness and point to his sentences; he had a faultless precision of phrase, a merciless logic, and an instinctive command of idiomatic Saxon terms.

As a man of letters, his reputation rests upon his Atlantic essay on Lincoln, and his Life of Henry Clay, which our associate Mr. Rhodes has pronounced to be one of the best biographies ever written. In both of these productions he exhibits scarcely a trace of characteristic German style. His sentences are short, his choice of words pure and precise, and the entire structure is marked by clarity and simplicity. An equally striking though less familiar example of his essential fairness of mind and his power of objective delineation is his report to President Johnson in December, 1865, upon the Condition of the South. Considering the difficulties in the way of reaching a fair appraisal of the facts, the conflicting testimony, the violent sectional feeling to be reckoned with, that report, now buried in a Senate Document, is one of the most remarkable productions of the Reconstruction Period,

and it shows Mr. Schurz's qualities of mind and his skill of statement at their best.

It should be added that the extraordinary gift of expression to which I have alluded was only incidental, after all, to the larger purposes of Mr. Schurz's life. He made no capital out of it. He rarely or never yielded to the characteristic intellectual temptations of the orator. Possessing all the fighting weapons of the demagogue, he never used them for demagogic purposes. He had, as Mr. Norton once said of George William Curtis, "a most public soul." For more than fifty years there was scarcely a bad cause in our political life which did not have reason to fear this German-born master of English speech. There was no good cause to which he did not bring help and courage.

Mr. ALBERT B. HART presented a large number of documents relating to the domestic slave trade, and said that as he was obliged to leave before the close of the meeting he would take another opportunity to describe them.

Hon. SAMUEL A. GREEN read the following communication: —

By request of Miss Mary Ann Jones, and in her name, I wish to present a portrait of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Mary Ann (Faneuil) Jones, who was a sister of Peter Faneuil. It was painted by Smibert, and is a companion piece to the portrait of the benefactor of the city of Boston, also painted by Smibert, which hangs on the stairway of this building.

Miss Jones, the giver of the picture, is a daughter of Charles Faneuil and Sarah Barbara (Vinton) Jones, who were married on December 10, 1835. Her father, born February 22, 1803, died in Roxbury on June 26, 1861, at the age of fifty-eight years; and her mother died at Pepperell, on August 4, 1864, at the age of fifty-eight years, two months, and four days. Her grandfather was Edward Jones, and her grandmother was Deborah Hewes. They were married on May 30, 1779, and lived in Milk Street. He was baptized in Trinity Church on July 29, 1751, and he died on June 27, 1835, aged eighty-three years; and his wife died on January 24, 1808, aged forty-eight years. The heirs of her grandfather who were Miss Jones's father and aunt Eliza, afterward the third wife of Dr. Nehemiah Cutter, of Pepperell, gave the Peter Faneuil

portrait to the Society (Proceedings II. 19) at the October meeting, 1835.

As a young woman Miss Faneuil, the subject of the portrait, kept house for her noted brother Peter until his death on March 3, 1742–3. The mansion stood nearly opposite to the north end of the Chapel Burying-ground, about midway between Beacon Street and the entrance to Pemberton Square, as those thoroughfares are known to-day. She was born at New Rochelle, New York, on April 6, 1715, and died in Boston on October 19, 1790. She married John Jones, Esq., of Roxbury, who died in December, 1766. The following notice of her death appears in "The Herald of Freedom" (Boston), Friday, October 22, 1790: —

DIED] — *On Tuesday last* [*October 19*], *after a short illness in the seventy-sixth year of her age, Madame* MARY ANN JONES, *sister of the late* PETER FANEUIL, *Esq.* — *Her funeral is to proceed from her late mansion house, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, which her friends and acquaintance are desired to attend.*

In Mr. Sanborn's interesting paper on St. John de Crèvecœur, read at the last February meeting, reference is made to the vignettes that appear on the titlepages of St. John's French edition of his "Letters of an American Farmer" (Paris, 1787), printed in three volumes. In speaking of them Mr. Sanborn says: "They are circular, like medals, and may have been designed for such"; and then he gives a description of the one in the second volume, adding that it is "the best device of the three" (p. 65).

It may be of interest to record here the fact that this device was designed by Franklin, and that it had already been struck as a medal four years before the appearance of the French edition of St. John's Letters.

Dr. Franklin, in writing to Robert R. Livingston, from Passy, under date of March 4, 1782, says: —

I will endeavour to procure a sketch of an emblem for the purpose you mention. This puts me in mind of a medal I have had a mind to strike, since the late great event you gave me an account of, representing the United States by the figure of an infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling the two serpents; and France by that of Minerva, sitting by as his nurse, with her spear and helmet, and her robe specked with a few *fleurs de lis*. The extinguishing of two entire armies in one

war is what has rarely happened, and it gives a presage of the future force of our growing empire.

The letter is printed in Sparks's "Works of Benjamin Franklin" (IX. 173), with the following note to the paragraph given above: —

This medal was subsequently executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin, with some variation in the device. On one side is an infant in his cradle strangling two serpents. Minerva, as the emblem of France, with her spear, helmet, and shield, is engaged in a contest with the British lion. The motto is, NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS; under which are the dates of the two victories at Saratoga and Yorktown, "17 Oct. 1777," and "19 Oct. 1781." On the other side of the medal is a head of Liberty; in the exergue, LIBERTAS AMERICANA, and the date of American independence, "4 Jul. 1776."

In a letter written at Passy, April 6, 1783, to the Grand Master of Malta, Dr. Franklin refers to this medal as one which he had lately caused to be struck. More than fifty years ago while in Paris I procured an impression from the die, as well as impressions from other dies relating to American subjects, which are still in my keeping. It was the custom at the French mint then, as it perhaps is now, for the government to serve the public by furnishing any applicant with medals struck from their dies on payment of the price for the crude material used in the striking.

Remarks were also made during the meeting by Messrs. ALBERT B. HART, BARRETT WENDELL, FRANKLIN B. SANBORN, and ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE, the latter of whom gave extemporaneously and at some length his personal impressions of the condition and prospects of East Africa, derived from a recent visit to British East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate.

MEMOIR

OF

STEPHEN SALISBURY.

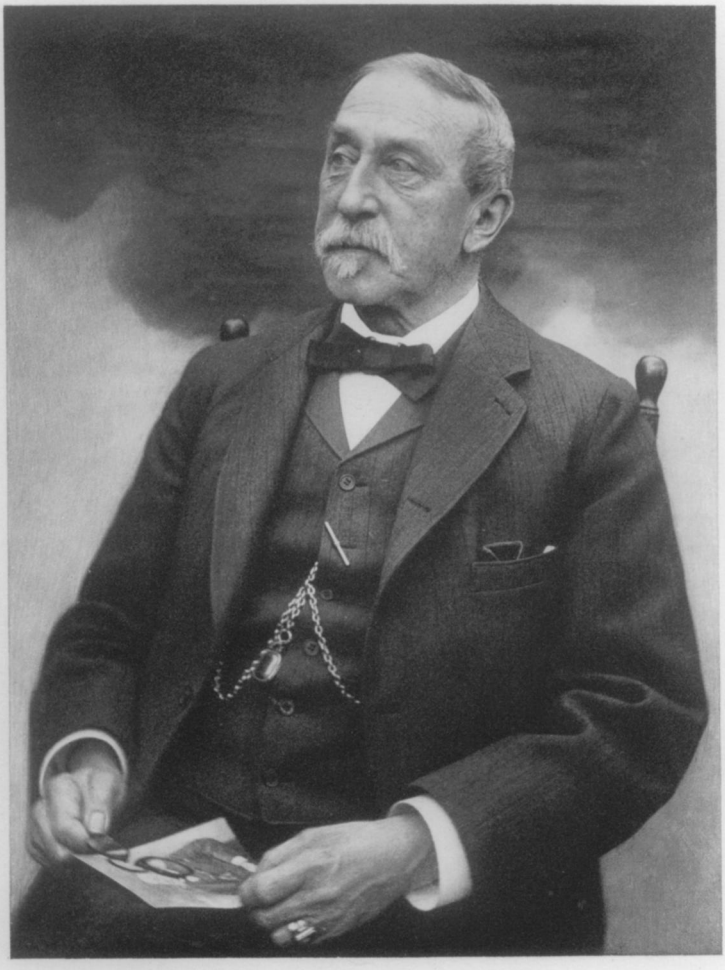
BY NATHANIEL PAINE.

STEPHEN SALISBURY, who became a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1881 and was a member of the Council in 1895–1896, died at his home in Worcester, Massachusetts, November 16, 1905.

For more than a century the name of Salisbury has been an honored one in Worcester, the first of the name, Stephen Salisbury, coming there in 1767, where in partnership with his brother Samuel he established the English and West India goods house of Samuel and Stephen Salisbury and did a large and prosperous business for many years. This Stephen married, in 1797, Elizabeth Tuckerman of Boston, by whom he had a son Stephen, born in 1798, who became one of Worcester's most honored citizens, and there he died in 1884 in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He married, in 1833, Rebekah Scott Dean, of Charlestown, New Hampshire, by whom he had one son, born March 31, 1835, the subject of this memoir.

Mr. Salisbury's mother died when he was quite young, and after he was eight years of age he was brought up under the watchful care of his father, who early impressed upon him the importance of doing his duty in whatever position in life he might be placed. That he lived according to this early training was one of the most marked characteristics of his after life, and one which made him at times most strenuous in his dealings with all with whom he had friendly or business relations.

His early education was received in the private and public schools of his native town, after leaving which he entered



Stephen Salisbury

Harvard University and graduated with the Class of 1856. Among his classmates were Charles Francis Adams, the honored president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, George B. Chase, William Powell Mason, George D. Robinson, Judge Jeremiah Smith, Howard M. Ticknor, and William P. Upham.

After leaving college Mr. Salisbury went to Germany and studied in Berlin in the Friedrich Wilhelm University and later attended the École de Droit, Paris.

He returned to Worcester in 1858, attended the Harvard Law School in 1859, received the degree of LL.B. in 1861, and was admitted to the Worcester County Bar the same year, but never practised, the extensive real estate owned by his father giving him ample opportunity to use his legal knowledge in the care of the property, especially when, upon his father's death in 1884, he came into its full possession.

In 1862 he visited his classmate David Casares at Merida, Yucatan, and travelled extensively in that country, examining the various ruins and studying its archæology. This interest continued till his death, and the last visitor at his home was Mr. Casares. Mr. Salisbury also prepared for the American Antiquarian Society interesting monographs, the results of his investigations in Yucatan. Among these were a paper on "The Mayas and the Sources of their History," "Maya Archæology and Notes on Yucatan," and "Terra Cotta Figures from Isla Mujeres, northwest coast of Yucatan."

He also translated from the German several papers on Yucatan and the Mayas, written by Philipp J. J. Valentini for the American Antiquarian Society. Among these were "The Mexican Calendar Stone," "Mexican Copper Tools and the Katunes of Mexican History," "The Use of Copper by the Mexicans before the Conquest," "The Olmecas and the Tullecas, A Study in Early Mexican Ethnology and History." His visits to Yucatan made him many friends in that country, and after his death a fitting memorial signed by Governor Molina and others was sent to the American Antiquarian Society expressing their love and respect.

Although greatly interested in the welfare of the country, his State and city, he was not a politician, and it was only by strong solicitations of citizens that he was induced to hold any public office. In 1863–1865 he was a member of the Common

Council of Worcester, and was president of that body in the last-named year. He represented Worcester in the State Senate of Massachusetts from 1893 to 1895, and was chairman of the committees on Education and on Banks and Banking and a member of the committee on the Library. As in all other positions of trust, he was honest and faithful in looking after the interests of the whole State as well as of his immediate constituents. At the time of his death he was one of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Worcester, and his conservative judgment was of great value in that position. He was one of the Commissioners of Shade Trees and Public Grounds of Worcester, 1869–1884, and a Park Commissioner from 1884 to 1886.

Mr. Salisbury's wealth and his well-known interest in all that concerned the welfare of the city caused him to be very often applied to for aid in business enterprises which did not prove to be all that was anticipated, and although he very likely lost much money in this way he was never known to complain. If he had in any way benefited the city or its business interests even at a loss to himself, he was glad to have done so.

This interest in Worcester was also shown by the laying out and adorning of the beautiful Institute Park of eighteen acres which he presented to the city. At the time of his death he had other projects of a like nature underway for the benefit of his fellow-citizens.

His practical interest in all educational movements is well known, and his name is also connected with most of the charitable institutions of the city without regard to creed. He was a Vice-President of the St. Vincent's Hospital, of the Home for Aged Men, Trustee of the Memorial Hospital, and a director of the Associated Charities; and he presented a building to the City Hospital. He was chairman of the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and a member of the American Geographical Society. Other societies with which he was connected were the Massachusetts Historical Society, New-England Historic Genealogical Society, the Archæological Institute of America, and the Worcester Society of Antiquity. Of the last named he was a most liberal benefactor.

He was a member of the Conservatorio Yucateo and of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. He was for

many years an active member of the Worcester Natural History Society and contributed largely for its maintenance.

As president of the American Antiquarian Society, of which he became a member in 1863, a member of its Council in 1874, Vice-President in 1884, and President from 1887 till his death, he rendered most efficient service, taking an active part in all the details of its management. To him more than to any one else that Society was most indebted for the success of its meetings, for it was his practice for many years to secure the writers of papers to be presented at these meetings and to make the visit of members at the annual meeting attractive by his most gracious hospitality, as all who were privileged to attend will testify. He often contributed antiquarian and archæological papers, on matter connected with his visits to Yucatan, some of which have already been mentioned. In 1888 he presented a paper on Early Books and Libraries, but after he became president he devoted so much time to securing papers from others to be presented at the Society meetings that he could not prepare special papers himself. Besides large contributions to the funds of the Society during his life, he made it a beneficiary in his last will, giving it a valuable lot of land and $200,000 in money.

As a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society he was much interested, and when his many business cares gave him the time and opportunity, he was glad to attend its meetings, and was a member of the Council for a short time. This interest was practically exemplified by his bequest of $5000 to the Society.

He was greatly interested in the educational institutions of his own city, and when Clark University was founded he became a trustee, which office he held till his death. His interest in the University was manifested in many ways, notably by a contribution of $25,000, also by being at the expense of sending one of the University professors to the Galapagos Islands for scientific investigation.

He was for many years connected with the financial institutions of the city. He was president of the old Worcester County Institution for Savings many years, and at the time of his death was president of the Worcester National Bank. He also served on the finance committee of several educational and charitable associations of Worcester.

He was a director of the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, and many others of a like nature.

The Worcester Polytechnic Institute was incorporated in 1865, Mr. Salisbury's father being the first president of the Board of Trustees. After the death of his father the son became actively interested in the Institute, and in 1894 was made a trustee and became president in 1896, holding that office till a few months before his death. Several years before, he had given to the Institute the money for building a fine laboratory, which was named after him, it being one of the very rare cases where he allowed his name to be used because of his benefactions. He continued his financial contributions to the institution almost up to the time of his death, and manifested his interest in its objects by leaving to it a large sum in his will.

It was in 1891 that Mr. Salisbury invited a number of ladies and gentlemen to meet at his house, and there proposed the establishment of a Museum of Art in Worcester, offering to present to a corporation, when it should be formed, a lot of land and a handsome sum for a building. This gift he soon enlarged to $100,000, one-half to be used for a building and the rest for the maintenance of the Museum.

With his usual modesty and disregard of self he declined to serve as one of the trustees or to have his name attached in any way to the enterprise. He suggested for trustees ladies and gentlemen who he thought would be interested in the undertaking, leaving the details to their judgment.

After the erection of a building and the Museum was well established he continued his practical interest in its welfare, and it became his custom to make annual calls on the treasurer and leave with him a check of $25,000 or $50,000, with the express understanding that no public mention should be made of it. In this way he gave to the Museum over $400,000 in money and another large lot of land for the future extension of the building, and by his last will he made it his residuary legatee, which will, it is supposed, eventually make it the most liberally endowed institution of the kind in the country.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Museum held soon after his death, the president of the Board, Dr. Daniel Merriman, in

announcing the great loss to the Museum and to the city in the most appropriate and fitting remarks, well said of him: —

"Lover of antiquity, of hospitality, of good learning, of good men, he was always ready to support with patient and pious zeal every worthy cause. Through his ancestry, his wealth, his sympathies, he was constantly and actively identified for half a century with the best growth, best elements, and best institutions of Worcester. Having means, tastes, and opportunities which would have inclined many men to selfish leisure, he really lived a life of laborious and almost austere service for the good of others in public and private; never complaining, but with increasing disabilities, facing duty to the very last. The poor, unfortunate, and struggling always had a quiet and unwearying helper in him, whose charity flowed widely in a multitude of unseen channels; and there is hardly an institution in the city to which he was not constantly giving not only his money, but also his counsel, his sympathy, and in many cases his anxious, personal supervision."

His generosity was large, but discriminating; his wealth was to him a trust which he endeavored to fulfil without thought of himself. His gifts were never made public from his own choice, but only when they became so large or of such a nature that they could not be concealed. Perhaps the most marked characteristics of Mr. Salisbury were his simple manners, his great modesty, and his strong sense of duty.

It was a ruling principle with him in all his transactions with his fellow-citizens, whether in public or private relations, to decide what was his duty as a man, and the proper course for him to pursue in his dealings with all.

He was reserved in speaking of his private affairs and had few confidants, but was always ready to listen with sympathy and patience to the affairs and troubles of others. He was, like his father, a gentleman of the old school, modest and retiring, but with high ideas of duty, honor, and true courtesy.

Although not called a specially religious man, he was most constant in his attendance at church and a generous contributor to its support. He knew no creed in his aid to religious associations, whether Protestant or Catholic, and was ever ready to give to all he deemed deserving. Rev. Mr. Garver, his pastor, in speaking of him well said: "Nothing that con-

cerned the welfare of the church, its Benevolent Society, its Lend-a-Hand Club, its social gatherings, was unimportant to him; for all he had time to spare. He was not one who could not see good in other forms of faith. On the contrary, his sympathies and his benevolence refused to recognize sectarian lines. But in his belief and in his reticence, in the strength of his moral connections, in the nobility of his sentiments, in his habit of mind and type of character, he was a shining illustration of what our church stands for at its best."

Mr. Salisbury was always tolerant of the feelings and opinions of others and never tried to force his own views upon others, but was modest in the extreme when talking of himself, which he seldom did. He was a firm friend to those whom he honored with his friendship, and was ever watchful to do what he could to serve them, as so many can testify. He enjoyed being of help to his friends, and was ever on the lookout that he might be of service, and his nature was most unselfish.

The pastor of one of the Catholic churches of Worcester said of him: "He was a great, public-spirited citizen and was never appreciated highly enough. In all his public and private relations he was a high-minded, generous man. No man in Worcester ever displayed broader charity than he. His public gifts were many and unhampered by considerations of race, class, or creed, but no one save those who knew him well will ever be able to appreciate his boundless private charities."

Notwithstanding his modesty and reserve, he was socially inclined, and took part in social occasions with apparent enjoyment. He was, as were his father and grandfather before him, a member of the Worcester Fire Society, founded in 1793, originally formed for the protection of its members in case of fire, but for many years an entirely social organization. He was also a member of the Union and University Clubs of Boston, of the Worcester and Hancock Clubs of Worcester, and of the St. Wulstan Society; and was interested in and aided other organizations of a like nature in Worcester.

Since Mr. Salisbury's death many of his private benefactions have come to light, and show the kindness of his heart and his unselfish thought of others. He never seemed to be

weary of well doing, and has left behind him a reputation as a man of strict integrity and honesty as opposed to anything that looked like hypocrisy.

He was admired and respected by his fellow-citizens, who never seemed to envy him his wealth, because they knew him to be most generous to all who called upon him for sympathy or aid, and knew that his aim was to do his whole duty at all times.